FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1838. [NO. 1107.]

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ng publication. Advertisers are request-
ate the number of insertions desired, or
ll be continued till forbid, and charged
ly.
tters to the Editor must be post paid.

For Sale.
SKS LONDON PORTER
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
ul 15, 1838. 6tf

FOR SALE.
BRICK STORE and LOT, two door-
st of the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street,
and occupied by Henry P. Peck. For
quire of Gurdon Deming, Esq. upon the
d if not be sold before the 1st of October,
e rented for one year from that date.
GURDON DEMING.
ville, August 14, 1838. 6-t10

NEW SHOES.
Subscriber has this day received a new
ply of Ladies' Kid, Seal-skin and Morocco
ERS, Misses' and Children's do., which he
sell cheap for Cash. Those wishing to
good articles in his line will do well to
general assortment of Gentlemen's BOOTS
OES.—*MANUFACTURING* carried on
B. BEACH.
ust 14, 1838. 6 3w

Dissolution.
partnership heretofore existing under the
rm of Thos Sandford & Co is this day dis-
by mutual consent. All persons having
against said Firm will please present them
Tillinghast, who is fully authorized to
the business of the concern.
THOS. SANDFORD,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
tteville, August 10, 1838.

Notice.
L. W. TILLINGHAST is fully author-
ized to use my name in the settlement of
for or against the late firm of Thos. Sand-
Co.
THOS. SANDFORD.
ust 10, 1838.

Further Notice.
UEL W. TILLINGHAST, (late of the
m of Thos. Sandford & Co.,) intending to
the business as Auctioneer, offers his ser-
his friends and the public in general in
uction of the Auction and Commission
s.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
ust 10, 1838. 6tf

The Subscriber,
SHING to remove to the West, now offers
his valuable and well known PLANTA-
for sale, lying on the waters of Pee Dee
and McCoy's Creek. Also, a splendid
ER RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from the Riv-
healthy a place as Anson County affords.—
ds are well timbered and a first rate mill
reon. All necessary buildings on the
n, and very convenient. Any person
to purchase, will do well to call and ex-
as I am determined to sell.
JAMES WALL.
n County, August 1, 1838 6 4w

The Fourth Term
Mrs. Green's Female Institution at Cheraw
ill commence on the first day of October,
y branch of Literature will be taught,
comprises a complete English Education,
e with the Latin and French Languages.
on the Piano and Guitar, Fancy Drawing
inting, including Maps of every division of
he, Needle work, including every variety
el Flowers and Mats, flourishing of Lace
ishin, embroidering of Silk for Aprons,
ags, Pin cushions, Needle and Thread Ca-
Pocket Books of various kinds. Wax
of every variety; the making of Fire Screens
d Racks will also be taught.
oments for the use of Scholars, Books, Ma-
for Painting and Needle Work will be fur-
as low as possible.
ect number of Boarders can be accommo-
ew, (S. C.) August 10, 1838. 6tf

Trust Sale.
the 27th of this month, I will sell at Public
uction, in the town of Fayetteville, one of
gest and most extensive assortments of
s and Medicines, Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials, Surgical
Instruments, &c.,
State. Also, a quantity of elegant FUR-
RE, BAROUCHE and HARNESS, single
uble. Also, a variety of FARMING U-
LS, and two NEGROES, a wench and fel-
MS.—$50 and under, Cash; all over, 90
with approved paper, negotiable at Bank.
AMOS KIMBALL, *Agent*
and Auctioneer, for Assignee.
ust 7, 1838. 5ts
Wilmington Advertiser, Salisbury Watch-
and North Carolina Standard will give the
two insertions, and send their accounts to
ournal Office, Fayetteville.

mission and Forward-
ing Store.
E Subscriber having purchased Mr. Bel-
en's interest in the concern of WILLKINGS
LDEN, will continue the Business on his
ccount. He offers for sale—
25 HHDS. of MOLASSES,
33 do. SUGAR,
60 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
750 sacks of Liverpool Salt,
35 bbls. of Back-country Whiskey,
20 do. N. E. Rum.
E. W. WILLKINGS.
ov 17, 1838. 2-2m.

A CARD.
R. THOS. SANDFORD, being about to lo-
cate himself at Vicksburg, Mississippi, begs
to tender to the citizens of Fayetteville his
owledgments for the many favors he has re-
d at their hands, and offers his services in
ansaction of any business that may be en-
ed to him. He expects to be at Vicksburg
the 1st of October next.

Earthenware, China & Glass.
THOMAS J. BARROW,
(IMPORTER,)
No. 35, NASSAU STREET,
New York,
HAS on sale a complete assortment of choice and desirable articles in the above line, which will be sold to the country trade upon the most favorable terms. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited, with the hope of being able to give entire satisfaction in every particular.
New York, 21st July, 1838. 5-8w

RAIL ROAD IRON,
For sale at the Depository, Charleston.
2000 TONS *RAIL ROAD IRON*, half inch thick by two and a half inches wide. If not sold before the 1st Monday in October next, will then be offered at Auction Apply at the Office of the S. C. C & R. R. Co, State street, Charleston.
Charleston, July 27, 1838. 5 t10.

NOTICE.
IMPORTANT SALE.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Thos. Cochran, for the purposes therein expressed, I shall, on Saturday the first day of September next, expose to Public Sale, the entire Inventory of FURNITURE belonging to the Lafayette Hotel, comprising every thing necessary to conduct the same. The Inventory can be examined and purchased at Private Sale any time previous to the day of Sale. At the same time the Lafayette Hotel will be leased for one or more years, on favorable terms to a responsible tenant. It is thought by many a favorable opportunity for a suitable person disposed to embark in that line of business. Any further information can be had on application to the Subscriber.
THO J. CURTIS, Trustee.
August 1, 1838. 5ts

Notice.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me, for the purposes therein set forth, I shall expose to Public Sale for Cash, at the Lafayette Hotel, on Saturday the first day of September next, four likely young NEGRO MEN and two WOMEN, all very valuable as House Servants and Cooks. They can be purchased at Private Sale if desired.
In my absence apply to Tho. J. Curtis, Esq.
E. FULLER, Trustee.
August 1, 1838. 5ts

Proposals for Stone.
THE undersigned, or in his absence Hinton James, Esq, will receive until the 15th of September next, proposals for delivering on board of lighters, in the Cape Fear River, about seven miles below the town of Wilmington, 2,000 perches of such stone as would be considered the refuse of quarries. The stone to be heavy and durable, and no stone to weigh less than six lbs.
Also, at the same place, 1,100 blocks of heavy and durable stone, the length of each block to be about eight feet six inches, and its breadth and depth to vary from sixteen to eighteen inches.
Also, 1000 tons of heavy and durable stone, to be delivered at the wharf at Fort Caswell, 500 tons of which to be in blocks weighing not less than one ton each, and the remaining 500 to be composed of stones weighing not less than fifty pounds each.
The delivery of all the above lots of stone to commence by the first of November next.
ALEX J. SWIFT,
Capt. U. S. Engineers.
Wilmington, July 26, 1838. 4 t1S

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1838.
D. McLaurin, Adm'r of Thorogood Pate, vs. Obedience Gibson. } Original Attachment.—Samuel Goodwin and Nathaniel Gibson summoned as Garnishees.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Obedience Gibson, the Defendant in this case, is not a resident of this County in which the attachment was issued: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six successive weeks, for the said Obedience Gibson to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, and shew cause why Judgment should not be entered up; otherwise the property heid as aforesaid, under the aforesaid Attachment, will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.
Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Superior Court of Law, at Office, in Rockingham, the third Monday of March, A D. 1838, and in the 63d year of American Independence
[4] WILLIAM B. COLE, *C. S. C.*

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE.
AGUE AND FEVER,
And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by
COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.
☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

CHEAP PAPER
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

New Boot & Shoe Warehouse.
VEADER & LITTLE,
140, WATER STREET,
NEW YORK,

HAVE taken the Old Stand of *A. M. Hatch & Co.*, and are now receiving direct from the Manufacturers 1000 Cases, comprising *an entire New and Fresh Stock of* BOOTS, SHOES, &c., consisting in part of—
Men's Calf, Kip and thick BOOTS,
Do. Morocco and Seal do,
Do. Calf, Kip and thick Brogans,
Do. Russet, Kip and thick Shoes,
Do Calf, Morocco and Seal Pumps,
Do Calf, Kip and thick Shoes,
Women's French, Kid and Lasting Slippers,
Do. Morocco and Seal do,
Do do do. Walking Shoes,
Do Kid and Lasting do,
Do. Gaiter and Lasting Boots,
Do. Morocco and Seal do,
Do Leather Welted Shoes,
Together with a complete assortment of Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Brogans.
—ALSO—
Fur, Silk and Wool HATS, Fur and Hair Seal CAPS, PAPER, &c., which are offered on the most favorable terms for CASH or *approved Paper*.
New York, July 28, 1838. 5-t15S.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
AT a meeting of the Trustees held this day, Dr. N. R. Smith of Baltimore, was unanimously elected to the Chair of the Theory and Practice in the Medical Department of Transylvania University. Aware of the responsibilities in making this appointment, the Trustees have pleasure in announcing to the public, the selection of a gentleman to fill the vacancy, who is eminently distinguished both as a practitioner and teacher in his profession. The faculty is thus completely made up, and at no period of the history of this valuable department of Transylvania, has it been so thoroughly prepared for imparting the substantial practical principles of medicine, surgery, anatomy, chemistry, and all the tributary branches to a comprehensive course of medical instruction.
T. A. MARSHALL,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees.
Lexington, July 2, 1838.
The Medical Lectures in Transylvania Medical School will commence as usual on the first Monday in November next.
FACULTY.
Anatomy and Surgery, by B. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor, and J. M. Bush, M. D., Adjunct Professor.
Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by James C. Cross, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Nathan R. Smith, M. D., late of the University of Maryland and formerly of the Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, William H. Richardson, M. D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Thomas D. Mitchell, M D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Robert Peter, M. D.
Each of the teachers will lecture daily—Sabbaths excepted. The entire course in this School costs the sum of *one hundred and five dollars*. In addition, the matriculation fee, which entitles the pupil to the use of the very extensive library, is *five* dollars. The Dissecting ticket is *ten* dollars, and may be taken or omitted at pleasure. The Graduation fee, *twenty* dollars.
By order of the Faculty.
J. M. BUSH, *Dean.*
Lexington, July 14, 1838. 5 5w
N. B. The Notes of all the solvent Banks in the State in which the Students may reside, will be taken at par.

Female Seminary.
THE Academic year closed on the 20th instant and will commence again on the 15th of October next. It will be thoroughly organized, and a full course of instruction furnished in every department.
The following summary will show the studies of the School for the past year:—

Whole number of Pupils,	80
In Latin,	35
Greek,	7
French,	10
Music,	14
Drawing and Painting,	12
Geometry,	37
Natural Philosophy,	20
Chemistry,	25
Rhetoric,	34
English Grammar,	65
History,	20
Arithmetic,	70
Geography,	20

Reading, Spelling and Writing—the whole.
Composition—all of suitable age.
The Principal will receive applications for Female Teachers, and offers his agency to furnish them either from his own Seminary or from the North. He would also be glad to aid in their course of education, young ladies who are preparing to teach.
R. W. BAILEY.
Fayetteville, July 24. 3tf

Great Project.—It would appear by the following, addressed to Messrs. Bronson & Crocker of Oswego, that Lord Durham seriously entertains the project of connecting the Lakes with the Ocean by ship navigation. Think of it—British shipping at our wharves, delivering the choice fabrics of the Old World, and receiving the rich products of the new!—*Cleaveland Herald.*

"TORONTO, 21st July.

Captain McAuly, who is at the head of our Engineer department, told me yesterday, that Lord Durham is determined to make a ship canal to lake Erie from the sea, and that the navigation of the Welland will not be impeded by the construction of the new canal. This, I believe, is certain.
Yours, very truly,
JAMES BROWNE."

Whitfield's Preaching.—Whitfield's delivery when preaching would, (says a weekly critic,) if we judge by description, be pronounced too theatrical and exaggerated. He gesticulated violently; he acted literally. He stamped, he thumped, he attitudinized; he threw himself into the situation of the martyr whose suffering he was describing; he feigned to behold the horrors he was painting, and when he introduced his favorite passage, 'and Jesus wept,' he used to cover his face with his robe, as if weeping. But all critical objections vanished before the magic of his presence. The weak and vulgar went into fits, or fainted, or howled, or were bathed in tears, or mightily subdued. Franklin, who once attended a charity sermon, pre-determined to give nothing, was so affected by successive touches, that he gave all he had about him.

THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.

Seven or eight years ago, I was travelling between Berwick and Selkirk, and, having started at the crowing of the cock, I had left Melrose before four in the afternoon. On arriving at Abbotsford, I perceived a Highland soldier, apparently fatigued as myself, leaning upon a walking stick, and gazing intensely on the fairy palace of the magician, whose wand is since broken, but whose magic still remains. I am no particular disciple of Lavater's, yet the man carried his soul upon his face, and we were friends at the first glance. He wore a plain Highland bonnet and a coarse gray coat, buttoned to the throat. His dress bespoke him to belong only to the ranks; but there was a dignity in his manner, and a fire, a glowing language, in his eyes, worthy of a chieftain. His height might exceed five feet nine, and his age be about thirty. The traces of manly beauty were still upon his cheeks; but the sun of a western hemisphere had tinged them with a sallow hue and imprinted untimely furrows.

Our conversation related chiefly to the classic scenery around us; and we had pleasantly journeyed together for two or three miles, when we arrived at a little sequestered burial ground by the way-side, near which there was neither church nor dwelling. Its low wall was thinly covered with turf, and we sat down upon it to rest. My companion became silent and melancholy, and his eyes wandered anxiously among the graves.

"Here," said he, "sleep some of my father's children, who died in infancy."

He picked up a small stone from the ground, and throwing it gently about ten yards, "That," added he, "is the very spot. But, thank God! no grave stone has been raised during my absence! It is a token I shall find my parents living—and," continued he, with a sigh, "may I also find their love. "It is hard, sir, when the heart of a parent is turned against his own child."

He drooped his head upon his breast for a few moments and was silent, and, hastily raising his fore finger to his eyes, seemed to dash away a solitary tear. Then turning to me, he continued, "You may think, sir, this is weakness in a soldier; but human hearts beat beneath a red coat. My father whose name is Campbell, and who was brought from Argyleshire while young, is a wealthy farmer in this neighborhood. Twelve years ago, I loved a being as gentle as the light of a summer moon. We were children together, and she grew in beauty on my sight, as the star of evening steals into glory through the twilight. But she was poor and portionless, the daughter of a mean shepherd. Our attachment offended my father. He commanded me to leave her for ever. I could not, and he turned me from his house. I wandered, I knew not, and I cared not, whither. But I will not detain you with my history. In my utmost need I met a serjeant of the forty-second, who was then upon the recruiting service, and in a few weeks I joined that regiment of proud hearts. I was at Brussels when the invitations to the wolf and the raven rang at midnight through the streets. It was the herald of a day of glory and of death. There were three Highland regiments of us—three joined in one—joined in rivalry, in love, and in purpose; and, thank Fate! I was present when the Scots Greys, flying to our aid, raised the electric shout, "Scotland for ever." "Scotland for ever!" returned our tartaned clansmen; "Scotland for ever!" reverberated as from the hearts we had left behind us; and 'Scotland for ever!' re-echoed 'Victory!'—'Heavens!" added he, starting to his feet, and grasping his staff, as the enthusiasm of the past gushed back upon his soul, "to have joined in that shout was to live an eternity in the vibration of a pendulum!"

In a few moments the animated soul that gave eloquence to his tongue drew back into the chambers of humanity, and resuming his seat upon the low wall, he continued, "I left my old regiment with the prospect of promotion, and have since served in the West Indies; but I have heard nothing of my father—nothing of my mother—nothing of her I love."

While he was yet speaking, the grave digger, with a pick-axe and spade over his shoulder, entered the ground. He approached within a few yards of where we sat. He measured off a narrow piece of earth—it encircled the little stone which the soldier had thrown to mark out the burial place of his family. Convulsion rushed over the features of my companion; he shivered—he grasped my arm—his lips quivered—his breathing became short and loud—the cold sweat trickled from his temples. He sprang over the wall—he rushed towards the spot.

"Man!" he exclaimed in agony, "whose grave is that?"

"Hoot! awa' wi' ye," said the grave digger, starting back at his manner, "what na a way is that to gliff a body—are ye daft?"

"Answer me," cried the soldier, seizing his hand; "whose grave—whose grave is that?"

"Mercy me!" replied the man of death, "ye are surely out o' your head—it's an auld body that's ca'd Adam Campbell's grave—now are you ony thing the wiser for spierin?"

"My father?" cried my comrade as I approached him; and, clasping his hands together, he bent his head upon my shoulder, and wept aloud.

I will not dwell upon the painful scene. During his absence, adversity had given the fortunes of his father to the wind; and he died in an humble cottage unlamented and unnoticed by the friends of his prosperity.

At the request of my fellow-traveller, I accompanied him to the house of mourning. Two or three poor cottagers sat around the fire. The coffin, with the lid open, lay across the table near the window. A few white hairs fell over the whiter face of the deceased, which seemed to indicate that he died from sorrow rather than from age. The son pressed his lips to his father's cheek.—He groaned in spirit, and was troubled. He raised his head in agony, and with a voice almost inarticulate with grief, exclaimed, inquiringly, "My mother!"

The wondering peasants started to their feet and in silence pointed to a lowly bed. He hastened forward—he fell upon his knees by the bed side.

"My mother!—O my mother!" he exclaimed, "do not you too leave me? Look at me—I am your own son—your own Willie—have you, too, forgot me, mother?"

She too, lay upon her death-bed, and the tide of life was fast ebbing; but the remembered voice of her beloved son drove it back for a moment. She opened her eyes—she attempted to raise her feeble hands, and it fell upon his head. She spoke, but he alone knew the words that she uttered; they seemed accents of mingled anguish, of joy, and of blessing. For several minutes he bent over the bed, and wept bitterly. He held her withered hand in his; he started; and as we approached him, the hand he held was stiff and lifeless. He wept no longer—he gazed from the dead body of his father to that of his mother—his eyes wandered wildly from the one to the other, he smote his hand upon his brow, and threw himself upon a chair, while misery transfixed him, as if a thunderbolt had entered his soul.

I will not give a description of the melancholy funeral, and the solitary mourner. The father's obsequies were delayed, and the son laid both his parents in the same grave.

Several months passed away before I gained information respecting the sequel of my little story. After his parents were laid in the dust, William Campbell with a sad and anxious heart, made inquiries after Jeanie Leslie, the object of his early affections, to whom we have already alluded. For several weeks his search was fruitless; but at length he learned that property had been left to her father by a distant relative, and that he now resided somewhere in Dumfriesshire.

In the same garb which I have already described, the soldier set out upon his journey. With little difficulty he discovered the house. It resembled such as are occupied by the higher class of farmers. The front door stood open. He knocked, but no one answered. He approached along the passage—he heard voices in an apartment on his right—again he knocked but was unheeded. He entered uninvited. A group was standing in the middle of the floor, and among them a minister commencing the marriage service of the Church of Scotland. The bride hung her head sorrowfully, and tears were stealing down her cheeks—she was his own Jeanie Leslie. The clergyman paused. The bride's father stepped forward angrily, and inquired, "What do ye want, Sir?" but instantly recognising his features, he seized him by the breast, and, in a voice half-choked with passion, continued—"Sorrow tak' ye for a scoundrel! what's brought ye here—an' the mair especially at a time like this? Get out o' my house. Sir! I say, Willie Campbell, get out o' my house an' never darken my door again wi' your ne'r do-well countenance!"

A sudden shriek followed the mention of his name, and Jeanie Leslie fell into the arms of her bridemaid.

"Peace, Mr. Leslie!" said the soldier, pushing the old man aside; "since matters are thus I will only stop to say farewell—for auld lang syne—you cannot deny me that."

He passed towards the object of his young love. She spoke not—she moved not—he took her hand, but she seemed unconscious of what he did. And as he again gazed upon her beautiful countenance, absence became as a dream upon her face. The very language he had acquired during their sepation was laid aside. Nature triumphed over art, and he addressed her in the accents in which he had first breathed love, and won her heart.

"Jeanie!" said he, pressing her hand between his, "it's a sair thing to say FAREWELL, but at present I maun say it. This is a scene I never expected to see, for oh, Janie! I could have trusted to your truth and to your love, as the farmer trusts to seed-time and to harvest, and is not disappointed. Oh! Jeanie, woman! this is like separating the flesh from the bones, and burning the marrow! But ye maun be anither's now—farewell!—farewell!"

"No! no!—my ain Willie!" she exclaimed, recovering from the agony of stupefaction, "my hand is still free, and my heart has been yours—save, Willie! save me!" and she threw herself into his arms.

The bridegroom looked from one to another, imploring them to commence an attack upon the intruder, but he looked in vain. The father again seized the old gray coat of the soldier, and, almost rending it in twain, discovered underneath to the astonished company, the richly laced uniform of a British officer. He dropped the fragment of the outer garment in wonder, and at the same time, dropped his wrath, exclaimed, "Mr. Campbell!—or what are ye?—will you explain yourself?"

A few words explained all. The bridegroom, a wealthy, middle aged man without a heart, left the house, gnashing his teeth. Badly as our military honors are conferred, merit is not always overlooked even in this country, where money is everything, and the Scottish soldier had obtained the promotion he deserved. Jeanie's joy was like a dream of heaven. In a few weeks she gave her hand to Captain Campbell of his Majesty's ——— regiment of infantry, to whom long years before she had given her young heart.

Another Tornado and loss of Lives.—Between six and seven o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a gust of wind, amounting in violence almost to a tornado, passed over this city. Its course was from the West by South to the East by North, and it appears to have been confined, so to speak, to a single and very small vein.

The shipping in the stream at Fell's Point felt its effects very sensibly. Two schooners on their way down the river were capsized, and it was only by cutting holes in the bottom of one of them that the crew consisting of a man and two boys named Harris, were rescued from a horrible death. A boy about sixteen years of age, named John Bagg, an apprentice to a painter in this city, was killed by the falling of some lumber piled upon the deck of the schr. Wm. Washington, upon which he was a passenger for the Eastern Shore.

But by far the most serious loss, both of lives and property, occurred in the destruction of the new warehouse which Messrs. Oelricks & Larnam and Messrs. Donnell were erecting at Donnell's wharf, Fells Point. This large building was nearly completed, and when the storm came up, a number of German immigrants who had arrived only a day or two since from Bremen, and the crew of a brig lying at the wharf, ran into it for shelter. Melancholy, however, to relate, they had scarcely entered the doors, when the whole fabric gave way and in less than a minute the building was in ruins. Nine persons were buried in the ruins, two of whom were instantly killed, and seven were taken out badly but not dangerously wounded.

They were all Germans except one, who was a negro man. A person was in the third story of the building at the time it fell, and was thrown several hundred feet without sustaining material injury. The tornado, continuing its course, unroofed the Rail Road Bridge over Curtis' creek, the saw mill of the Canton Company and the car house belonging to the Philadelphia and Baltimore Rail Road Company. Its course is marked by the destruction of trees, fences, and all other obstacles in its way.

Since the above was written, we learn that one of the sufferers was taken alive out of the ruins about one o'clock, having been under them about 20 hours. It is thought he may recover.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

John Quincy Adams.—At the recent celebration in Hingham, got up at the return of Mr. Adams to his constituents, he was addressed by Mr. Thomas Loring, on behalf of several hundred ladies who had assembled to testify their respect for him, to which he is reported to have replied in substance as follows:

Mr. Adams said the faculty of speech was affected by circumstances. He found no difficulty in addressing two hundred and forty men in an assembly to which allusion had been made by his friend, but his emotions struggled for utterance under the circumstances in which he there stood before them. Grateful to his heart was it to be thus welcomed by his constituents, for, said he, I consider the Ladies of this Congressional District as much my constituents, as their relatives by whose votes I was elected. I know, said he, that it is asserted, that women have no political rights. Their petitions had been treated in the body of which he was a member, as if they had none. But all history refuted this position. They had political rights—but he would not say it was their duty to exercise them, except in cases of great, pressing public emergency. Their petitions, however, which he had presented to Congress, were all on the side of kindness, humanity and benevolence. He would say of the Ladies, what was once said by a Senator in Congress, now no more, that in relation to his domestic affairs, his wife was the Committee of *Ways*, and he was the Committee of *Means*.

In relation to his own efforts, which had been spoken of in terms of such undeserved approbation, he said he claimed the right to be heard in Congress for fifteen successive days, on the great question of human rights—the right of petition—the right of woman to be heard by the government. But he would weary them by giving an account of the manner in which he had discharged his duties. Treasury and sub-treasury would not be interesting to them. He would say, however, to the Ladies, that their rights he was determined ever to defend, and he trusted they would be maintained in Massachusetts, if no where else.

Without detaining the company longer, he said, after thanking them for their kindness and approbation, an apology for his brevity might be found in this large collection of Ladies. He had found in the course of his life that it was an easy matter to address two hundred and forty *men*, but it had been to him a sufficiently arduous task to *address successfully one woman.*

Effeminacy.—Most of the diseases of men arise from effeminate life, or too great indulgence of the passions. Nature created our bodies hardy and robust, and capable of resisting the common influences of cold, and the fatigue necessary in the ordinary duties of life. We enervate and render ourselves inadequate for those duties and for resisting these even healthy influences, by a soft, luxurious, or inactive mode of life. The agriculturist, the huntsman, the manual labourer remain till late in life full of energy and ardour. The man surrounded by plenty and superfluity, and by all the delights of existence, falls, in the midst of them, into passive being. The manner of life of most of us is open to objection. Too close rooms by day and by night; too much nightly clothing; too many drinks calculated to debilitate the stomach; too much moral and mental excitement; too little bodily exercise, and that little most frequently in the streets of cities, not in rustic air; the too sedentary lives of many of our females, who engage, while seated the greater part of the day, in works which occupy the fingers only; late hours night and morning, instead of the reverse; unseasonable hours of our repasts, and too great intervals between them; food too multifarious and too rich—these are the sources of much corporeal listlessness and thence disease.
Dick on Diet and Regimen.

No Joy for Mr. Lovejoy.—It has been stated that Mr. Lovejoy, of Georgia, one of the passengers saved in the late catastrophe of the Pulaski, was also on board of the Home and the Wm. Gibbons, three of the most appalling situations of danger ever recorded.

It is now stated that while the canal packet was proceeding from Buffalo to Rochester, and when near Brockport, by some untoward accident the boat upset. It was an early hour in the morning, and the passengers were all "on the shelves," and all thrown off into the water, where they lay pellmell. The only means for making their escape was by breaking the upper side windows, and drawing up the passengers one by one. This was done, and all escaped personal injury. One of the passengers was Mr. Lovejoy.

Those persons who are compelled to travel by water would do well to examine the way-bill in future, in order to see if Mr. Lovejoy's name is on it.

Steamboat Burnt.—The Cincinnati and Warsaw packet, Herald, on her downward passage took fire at half past two o'clock, on Tuesday last, eight miles below Cincinnati, and burnt to the water's edge. She was run ashore at South Bend, and passengers and crew, numbering sixty, escaped without serious injury.

The following extract from Gov. Ritner's proclamation should be placed at the head of every Loco Foco paper in the country:—

"The only paper issues in circulation, and not convertible into specie at the place where issued will be those of the National Government."

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

THE WILMINGTON ROUTE.

We have been furnished with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman who has recently travelled over this route, and which conveys information that may be interesting to our readers:

"The people of the South are not at all aware of the extent of the improvements already made, or now in progress, for facilitating the intercourse by *Rail Roads* between the *North* and the *South*. From what I had heard of these, I was induced to travel from Charleston to the North, by what is usually called "*The Wilmington Route,*" in order to see and judge for myself as to the advantages of this line of communication. I will state the results. The steam boat leaving Charleston at 5 o'clock in the afternoon arrives at *Wilmington* the next morning at 7 o'clock, A. M., 150 miles; here you get upon "the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road," which is to extend from Wilmington to *Halifax*, on the Roanoke, a distance of 160 miles; not more than 60 *miles* of this is *now* finished, but it is progressing rapidly. A fine lithographic map of the route has just been published, from which I extract the following statement, viz: "From Wilmington to Halifax, Rail Road completed, 60 miles. In August there will be 80, and in December, 110 miles—when the line of steam boat and rail road travelling between Milledgeville and Baltimore will only be broken by 50 miles of *staging*. On the *Piedmont line* there are 610 miles of staging, and on the *Central* route 440 miles; while there is AT THIS TIME, on the *Wilmington* route but 129 miles." Taking *stages* at the present termination of the road, you travel about 120 miles to Halifax, in the course of *two days* and *one night*, making Halifax at 5 o'clock, A. M. of the second day, in time to take the cars of the "Roanoke and Petersburg Rail Road," which leaves at that time for *Petersburg*, 60 miles, which we accomplished in six hours, arriving at 12 o'clock; here we dined, and lay by until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when we started on the "Petersburg and Richmond Rail Road," and arrived at *Richmond* at 5 o'clock, a distance of 25 miles—here we *slept*, and leaving at 4 o'clock, A. M next morning, in the cars of the "Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road," reached *Fredericksburg*, a distance of about 60 miles, at 8 o'clock, A. M; breakfasting here, you take *stages to Potomac Creek*, (9 miles) where you embark on board of the beautiful steam boat *Chesapeake*, and get to Washington, 60 miles, to dinner at 3 o'clock The passengers who there take the *afternoon cars* to Baltimore, reach *New York* in 24 hours afterwards; thus performing the journey from Charleston to New-York in *four days*, and to Washington in *three days*, and this astonishing rapidity of travelling effected, notwithstanding *one hundred and twenty miles* of stage travelling. When this *interval* shall be filled up, by the completion of the Rail Roads now in progress, and the average speed of fifteen miles an hour shall be attained, the trip from Charleston to New York will be performed in *three days*, and *this*, with the loss of but a single night's sleep I am convinced, that this route through North Carolina will eventually be THE GREAT THOROUGHFARE between the *North* and the *South*, and it will make an excursion to the *North* in *summer*, and to the *South* in *winter*, a mere party of pleasure of a few days. The extension of a rail road from Wilmington to the Waccamaw, and from George-town to Charleston, (or the completion of the Winyaw and Wando Canal) would supercede the necessity of going to *sea* at all, in the entire route from Boston to Charleston. The projected improvements in Georgia and Alabama will extend this communication by rail roads to the Gulph of Mexico The effect of these improvements on the character of the people and the condition of the country, would exceed any calculation we could now venture to make. Charleston will assuredly become the GREAT MART not merely for the sale of vast amounts of *foreign goods* and domestic productions, but where *travellers will assemble* from all quarters of the Union for the purposes of business and of pleasure.

I have no idea, however, that the route by the way of Wilmington, notwithstanding the great facilities it will afford to travellers, can ever supercede the use of "*steam boats*," between Charleston and Norfolk, Baltimore and New-York; all of these routes will be patronised, while those who fear steam boats, or dislike the sea, will take the rail road.—*Charleston Courier.*

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

MENTOR—HOME POLICY—NORTH CAROLINA INTERESTS.

We completed in our last all the numbers of MENTOR, with which he has yet favored the public:—we admire the spirit which breathes through his essays, and respect the writer as a manly, practical, and judicious Patriot—a proper North Carolinian, of elevated and enlarged views—deeply imbued with State feeling, and alive to her wants and interests.

Without an effort at the ornate or the elegant, but evidently repressing the promptings of a highly classical mind, he addresses the understandings of his Fellow citizens, simply, intelligibly and disinterestedly, aiming not vainly to display himself, but to advance their welfare.

If he is a Party man (and it is evident he loves his State better than his Party) he has had the good sense to mingle none of its bitter waters, with the wholesome beverage he has given us. Would that our State could boast of many such sons, willing to sacrifice upon her altar some little of their time and prejudices. May he go on with his useful labors, and may others be stimulated to follow his laudable example.

But we have been discussing our internal improvements and other domestic interests, and find the magnitude of the subject enlarging as we advance. We have endeavored to exhibit the necessity for some seaport within our limits for the sale and export of products, and the importance of connecting it with our great interior, by means of Rail Roads. These are our great and paramount necessities, and, in our view, at least, should be the first and leading objects of our Statesmen. Is there another State in this wide confederacy without some prominent city, the cherished object of her children's attachment at home, and of their pride abroad? We believe not, and we believe further that it is one great cause why we are so apathetic, so deficient in state pride and elevated enterprise.

The primary question then recurs, what Port should we select, which combines the greatest natural and factitious advantages? We feel the delicacy of the enquiry, and that it is difficult to pursue it, without disturbing the prejudices of some, and arraying against us the adverse interests of others. But 'tis the general good we aim at, and truth and right must not blench at consequences. We say then that every consideration which our reason or our reflection suggests, points to Wilmington as our best choice, and as combining far greater commercial advantages than any other of our seaports.

We have already spoken of her two bars and river, admitting to her wharves vessels drawing 12 feet without lighterage or difficulty, and we have expressed the opinion that they are capable of being deepened at a moderate cost, to any depth that our necessities may require. The town is already built with all the conveniences and appliances of a growing commerce, noble rivers leading into the interior, with rich allavial bottoms, and near their margins the finest Cypress, Oak, Juniper and Pine timber, in the universe, affording abundant supplies of Shingles, Staves, Lumber and Naval Stores.

These are advantages which are afforded by no other location in our State, and when we add to them our Rail Road, running from our extreme Southern limit to the Virginia line, intersecting most of our water courses, and furnishing a base for connecting new lateral Roads, as future convenience may determine, the question seems settled beyond the cavil of a doubt.

Let it not be said that our judgments are warped and our opinions influenced by sectional feeling, or a natural attachment to the spot of our nativity. We act on higher grounds, we would elevate and improve the character and condition of our State, and we have given reasons which we believe cannot be contravened. We would concentrate public interest, fix the public gaze upon some one spot, some one principal of general improvement as our only hope of developing her resources, of redeeming her from her tributary condition, and of elevating her to the level of her proudly prosperous sisters.

The spirit of internal improvement is sweeping over the face of society—bringing on its wings wealth, comfort, and human happiness, and uniting together by bonds of a mutual interest the many members of this vast Confederacy. Virginia and South Carolina have appropriated their millions with munificent liberality. The action of our last Legislature evinces that we too are waking up, and bracing our energies, are prepared to enter into a generous rivalry. Let our plans be few and well digested—let us begin aright, with united views, and the issue is not doubtful.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

An Extract from the Report made to the Greensborough Convention, at its late sitting, will be found in another column. It will be seen by this Report, as well as by the facts which every day develope themselves to our view, that North Carolina possesses within her territory all the elements of prosperity, and commercial facilities. Possessed of fertile lands and inexhaustible mineral resources, our people have but to grasp and improve the advantages so bountifully bestowed. Shall nature alone lavish her bounties upon us? Will not the hand of Art remove even the trivial obstacles which occur to mar prosperity and commercial independence? Carolinians, you have but to "clap your shoulders to the wheel," and the work of regeneration will be commenced; you have but to contribute a trifling portion of the amount yearly drawn off to swell the coffers of other States, and natural barriers will be removed; the ports to prosperity and profit will be opened; and "old Rip" will arouse re-invigorated from his protracted slumbers. The prosperity and pride of your native State demand it. No season can be more propitious than the present. Now, while our sister States on the North and South are straining every nerve to better their condition, and shake off the thraldom of others, shall we fold our arms in apathy, and suffer the facilities within our reach to pass unimproved? Beware! opportunities once overlooked may never again occur: advantages now neglected may hereafter be sought for in vain.

A Resolution was adopted in the Convention, recommending to the People to appoint Delegates from every county in the State, to meet in Convention, in this City, on the second Monday in December next, to take into consideration the plans which may be submitted for the improvement of the State, and the advancement of its commercial interests.—This meeting should be well attended. The political excitement has ceased for a while; *National* politics have engrossed a large share of the attention of the People; and now, when an attempt is to be made to promote the honor and prosperity of our *State*, to develope her resources, and better her internal condition, will the people turn a deaf ear, or contemplate the effort with indifference? We hope not. Let the representatives of the people, then in session in their legislative capacity, see by by the spirit which actuates the Delegates in Convention, what is expected from them by their constituents. Let the voice of the people be unequivocally expressed, commanding their legislators to discard sectional prejudices and local attachments, and make one effort for THE STATE. This course alone can give North Carolina that position to which her past history and superior resources entitle her.

While the upper part of our State is suffering from drought, and the hopes of the husbandman are at zero, this immediate neighbourhood has been highly favoured with good seasons. A gentleman, by the cars, informed us that he had seen the finest prospects of a crop between Halifax and Wilmington that had come under his observation between New York and the latter place.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Tall Corn.—We measured a stalk of this grain, growing upon our sand hills, which was 14 feet from the ground to the top of the tassel, and of symmetrical diameter.—We think this stalk, and there were others nearly as tall beside it, will *saw off quite short* the product of much more pretending soils we could mention—ours is very uncommon sand!—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

A Hint to Wives.—Tartar-emetic is an excellent thing, not only to prevent dogs sucking eggs, but it is the "sovereignest thing in the world" to cure certain bipeds from sucking a bottle. We have known two or three inveterate bottle-suckers cured by their wives just putting a few grains of this powder into a bottle of rum. Notwithstanding all that our ultra temperance people say against rum and brandy, we believe that there is no more certain antidote of intoxication than a bottle of good old Jamaica or Cogniac well medicated with the powder above mentioned.—*Boston Courier.*

The Navy.—A nervous writer in the Richmond Whig, who signs himself "Harry Bluff, U. S. Navy," gives the following account of the gradual deterioration of the Navy, since its affairs came under the management of incompetent men:—

"When Mr. Southard was relieved from command in '29, he delivered up the ship in fine order. Her crew were a happy set of fellows, and were proud of their ship. They respected and esteemed their commander, for he had shown himself an efficient and able officer.

"His successor was a man who hated the Navy as John Randolph did a sheep. In his place in Congress, Mr. Branch had declared that he would not give the Navy a single stick from the piny forests of his dear Carolina. With this declaration on his lips, he came into the Department with a bad grace. He it was who first broached the doctrine, that long and faithful services conferred no merit on the officer, and gave him no claim to privileges. Old officers were bandied about in little schooners, and the places which they claimed with justice, were reserved as rewards, not for those who had served their country, but their party. Discontent began to show itself, and discipline to relax.

"The Cabinet ceased to be a UNIT, and the Navy found an incubus upon it in the person of Secretary Woodbury. Mr. Branch had become ashamed of his doctrines, but Mr. Woodbury adopted them with great boldness. He originated the practice that has now become precedent, by which commanders claim the right to select their own officers. The consequence is, that unless the junior be a friend of the captain's, or a favorite of the Department, he finds it difficult to get into service.

"A commander of the Potomac was first allowed to come low down on the list for a first lieutenant. By that act, scores of lieutenants, his seniors, were laid on the shelf—for no one of them would agree to serve in a *less* honorable capacity than that awarded to their junior.

"It is a fact well known to the Navy, that the commander of the Delaware, 74, was allowed to select the officers for that ship. Months before she was ready for her crew, a list of officers for her was made out, without any regard to their merits, or to their claims for service, or even to the proper distribution of duty among the officers, but according to the captain's fancy.

"If you will refer back to your order book, you will see that several older officers were kicked out of the North Carolina to give place to their junior, a favorite of the capt'n.

"But the other day the same thing was done in the Columbia; and a junior was actually placed over the head of his senior. At this moment a young lieutenant has a command on the coast of Brazil, which has been refused to the earnest solicitations of officers to whose grade it properly belongs. But notwithstanding this, these officers are upbraided because they are not at sea; they are said to be preying on the vitals of their country, and called skulks and lazy louts.

"With such principles daily put in practice by the Department, the officers soon found that a campaign at Washington was worth more to them than that a three years' cruise. Every thing went by political influence, or through the agency of court favorites and parasites. Look over the list of promotions for the last year and you will there find the name of an officer who has but one ccompanion or associate in the Navy. Notoriously immoral; celebrated as a black leg, the records of the court of Norfolk shew that he has taken the benefit of the gambling act, and a violent politician, the records of your Department shew, that he has not been at sea for fifteen years. Yet the faithful services of the meritorious were set aside for such a character. Can it be wondered that even the best of officers should be disgusted with the service? Or is it surprising, that the Navy should have been corrupted?"

It is impossible to make heroes out of men who adopt the maxims and principles of coblers and tinkers.

This beautiful figure is from an article in the Washington Globe, abusing the officers of the navy. Who would have expected such a fling of contempt at "*coblers and tinkers*" from the "*democratic*" organ? Roger Sherman was a "*cobler.*" Was it "*impossible*" to make him a "*hero?*" Many of the bravest soldiers in both wars were "*coblers and tinkers,*" and, so are many of the most intelligent men now living.—"*Coblers and tinkers*" forsooth! as if they were the very dregs of society—the lowest point in the scale of humanity! This sneer at mechanics will no doubt be appreciated, and it will go very far to illustrate the purse-proud arrogance of the "*aristocrats*" who are now attempting to gull the laboring classes into their support under the hypocritical plea of "*democracy.*"—*Rochester Democrat.*

The Navy.—There seems to be no longer the least doubt that Mr. Paulding, the Secretary of the Navy, was privy to the publication of the article in the Globe, in which that branch of the service is so grossly calumniated. It is openly alleged, that after it was written, it was submitted to the Department; *Mr. Paulding himself, who read it over, revised it, and inserted certain words, some of them of the most vulgar, vituperative and insulting character.*

It is impossible to imagine a situation of more unmingled mortification than that of the officers of the United States Navy in distant ports when this libel shall reach them. In the habits of constant intercourse with the officers of other nations, they find themselves all at once denounced by the official press of their own government as unworthy to be the associates of gentlemen—as regardless of their own and their country's honor. Such a libel cannot fail to cover them with confusion and to render their intercourse with the officers of other nations full of the most unpleasant embarrassment. Such, however, is the spirit of those now at the head of our government that no considerations of public delicacy can restrain them from the indulgence of their venomous feelings against all who are supposed to be in opposition to their ambitious designs.

Baltimore Chronicle.

The following is an extract from a leading article in a late number of "the Globe."

"It is impossible to make heroes out of men who adopt the principles and maxims of coblers and tinkers."

This was an inadvertent slip of the pen. But it expresses, no doubt faithfully, the real sentiments of the conductors of that profligate print and the administration of which it is the mouth piece. Let it be remembered against them in all future time.

A Reminiscence.—The Albany Evening Journal republishes the following letter as an illustration of the manner in which banks were once chartered in New York, in answer to a challenge of the Argus for proof that the Safety Fund system was ever made subservient to political purposes:

ALBANY, 6th Jan 1832.

"Dear Judge—Your's just received. There are more applications for banks this year than ever before. You must make out a complete list of directors, officers, &c. and if obtained, *you must know how*. It MUST be a JACKSON BANK, and the BANK JUNTO in this place must be allowed to have a finger in the *pie*.

"Your's, truly, PH. MAXWELL.

"Z. ALLEN, Judge, &c."

Pennsylvania.—If you ask Mr. Van Buren what claim he has to the vote of Pennsylvania, he will answer, "I have bid high for that State—I appointed Buchanan, Wilkins and Dallas, all from that State, Ministers to Russia; I appointed Muhlenburg Minister to Austria—Rush, agent to London—Wolf, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia—Barker, Comptroller—Miller, member of Congress, first Auditor—Gilpin, Solicitor of the Treasury. I have bought and paid for every active man, why should I not have the vote of that State?" Out of the above, five were members of Congress. What monstrous corruption!

N. Y. Star.

A NEW PETITION.

The following circular letter from Mr. Levi Woodbury, is a beautiful commentary upon what the country has heard so much of, an Independent Treasury. The "Government" has gotten rid of the thraldom of the banks, and now through its able head of the Finances, prefers a most humble petition to the Sub-Treasurers not to *steal* the public money!

NEW TREASURY CIRCULAR.

"To Collectors and Receivers of Public Money"

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 14, 1838

"Congress having adjourned without making any additional provisions for the security or safe keeping of the public money, it is obvious that in the present state of the laws and the Banks, an unusual responsibility devolves upon those who collect the revenues of the General Government. The difficulty in obtaining suitable depositories for it, as well as in transferring or paying it out conveniently; without the aid of that further legislation, the necessity and character of which have been fully explained in public communications from this Department, imposes on all Collectors and Receivers the duty of extraordinary vigilance and care.

"The President expects that exertions corresponding to the occasion will cheerfully be made by every officer; and that no effort will be spared to have all the laws, as well as the regulations and instructions of the Treasury Department, scrupulously enforced. Accuracy in your accounts—punctuality in returns—promptness in your deposites and payments, and entire forbearance to use any part of the public funds for private purposes, will, it is hoped, characterize the whole class of collecting officers hereafter. In the present condition of things, if any departure from such a course should unfortunately occur, it will be much regretted—and however unpleasant the task, an exemplary and severe notice of the irregularity will become necessary, in order to secure the great public interests involved in the subject. The duty on the part of the public officers to abstain from the employment of the public money for private advantage, is so apparent, that no excuse whatever for it can be deemed admissible.

Respectfully yours,

LEVI WOODBURY,

Secretary of the Treasury."

A Rat!—Some fortunate genius in Boston has caught a rat, of which he is rapidly making a fortune by exhibiting it. The curious points about this animal are its size and weight; it weighs 12 lbs, and measures 39 inches from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. This is pretty well for a Boston rat, but it is a fool to the rats that play about Uncle Sam's granery, which weigh 10 or 15 lbs. to its one, and instead of making money for their keeper think of nothing but making fortunes for themselves. They have made sad havoc in the old gentleman's bins; and he has put up with it as long as he could afford; but finding they are about to ruin him outright, he is wisely concluding to employ the *Farmer of Ashland* to be his overseer for a spell; and nobody doubts that he will make a clear sweep of all the nibblers, and restore Uncle Sam's exhausted treasury to its wonted flourishing condition.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Exploring Expedition.—Our readers will learn with surprise and pleasure, that the long delayed Exploring Expedition most probably sailed from Norfolk on Wednesday. The Norfolk Herald of that day, says: "Incredible as it may seem, we can vouch for the fact, that the Exploring Squadron is ready for sea, and will depart with the first fair wind—to-day, if it should offer. The officers are all on board, and in fine spirits, elate with anticipations of the peaceful triumphs, not less worthy of the wreath of fame than those of "grim visaged war," which await the successful result of scientific research, achieved with greater peril and hardship; and admitting the truth of the old adage, that "a bad beginning will have a good ending," they have a glorious prospect of success to their expedition.

The squadron now rides gallantly abreast of Fort Munroe, in the following order: sloop of war Vincennes, Lieut. Wilkes, Commanding the Squadron; ship Relief, Lieut. Long; sloop of war Peacock, Lieut. Hudson; brig Porpoise, Lieut. Ringgold; schnr Flying Fish, Passed Midshipman Knox, and schnr Sea Gull, Passed Midshipman Reid. The schnrs are pilot boat built, and of the rise of 100 tons. The sloops of war are nearly on the peace establishment, shewing only eight guns each.

The Loco Focos in Mr. Calhoun's district have brought out Mr. Tandy Walker as their candidate for Congress in opposition to Gen. Waddy Thompson.

"The Astor Library."—The Commercial Advertiser knocks all the donation story of $350,000 into *pi*, with a positive contradiction of the whole of it. Mr. Astor, it says, has occasionally intimated his intention to *leave* a fund, for the creation of a library; but beyond this there is no foundation for the accounts that have been circulated with so much show of confidence.

From the Jacksonville Courier, of the 13th inst.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE INDIAN MURDERS IN GEORGIA.—The following is an extract from a letter to the Editor, giving further particulars of the late Indian murders in Georgia, an account of which appeared in our paper of Thursday last.

"FORT GILLILAND, (E. F.) July 31.

Sir—The Express has just arrived from Kittle Creek, and it appears that the Indians are commencing their career in Georgia. I have received a letter from an officer of our Regiment, who was an eye witness to this melancholy fact."

[*Extract*]

"CAMP WILDS, Geo. July 22d.

"Forty-five miles north west of Centerville, on Sunday morning, a man came full speed into the camp with the cry of Indians. I asked where, he said about 5 miles off, that he had just removed a family who heard the report of guns and the screams of people. We were in our saddles in a few moments, and under full speed to the spot where the alarm originated; and O God! of all the scenes I ever saw, or wish to see, presented itself to our view. On reaching the ground, a man, wife, and four of his own and two of his sister's children had fallen by the Indians. Three children of the 6 were alive when we reached the spot, one about 3 years old, had been shot through the abdomen, and lay asleep on the dead mother, another 10 rods from the mother. But, O, *horrid* to tell, I found a fine young lady of 18, shot in two places and dirked in another, with about 20 hogs around her, and she yet alive and had her senses perfectly. This was the most trying time I had ever seen. I gave her cold water, which she wished much, and remained with her as long as I could, till obliged to go in search of the Indians. We left a guard to protect them, and administer to them all they could, but all *expired* in less than twenty minutes after we left. The Indians scattered in all directions, and it was some time before we could find the trail; we followed them about 25 miles, and until further pursuit could not be had, having then gone into the Okafanoka, as far as a white man could well go. We left our horses and waded nearly to our hips in mud for two miles, which was as much as we could stand. We returned that night, found all buried, 8 in number, in one grave. We returned to camp, then camp——, but now camp *Wilds*, that being the name of the *murdered* family. Two children escaped—one of them says that a WHITE MAN was with the Indians, and caught him—asked him why he did not run, the boy told him he would, if he would let him go which the man did. Said now, *damn you, run*, and so he escaped. On our return we found all the families had removed to our encampment.

"We are making arrangements to scour the country about Fort Fanning and its vicinity. In haste, the Express awaiting."

With respect, your obedient servant,

N. DARLING, Lieut. 2d Dragoons.

NORFOLK, AUGUST 16.

Severe Gale in the Bay—with supposed loss of Lives.—Capt. Parish, of the steam boat Virginia, arrived on Tuesday, informs us that the gale on Saturday night was severely felt at Deal's Island, 140 miles below Baltimore. It commenced at 9 o'clock, P. M. and blew with all the violence of a hurricane until 12 o'clock, a period of three hours. Off the Camp Meeting ground about 30 sail of small vessels were at anchor, three-fourths of which were driven ashore.—Nine of them were capsized, and a number of persons missing from them are believed to have been drowned.

The stoutest trees near the Camp Ground were torn up, and the tents instantaneously demolished.

Capt. Parrish and crew were busily employed during the gale in rescuing the persons in the vessels that were capsized, and was instrumental in saving a number of lives. One of his boats was bilged during the violence of the gale.

On the way down the sound, he saw several vessels bottom upwards, and others ashore.

The gale or hurricane appeared to have passed in a vein, as it was not felt twenty miles below Deal's Island.

Great credit is due to Capt. Parrish for his praiseworthy efforts in the cause of humanity, as the severity of the gale would have fully exhonerated him from undergoing any peril in the protection of the lives and property of other than those committed to his charge.—*Beacon.*

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Aug. 10.

Major Garland, the Representative of this district in Congress, addressed the people of Albemarle on Monday last, and gave an account of his stewardship during the last session. Although the weather was exceedingly hot, a large audience were present, and listened with much attention to his speech. We heard but a small portion of it ourselves, but believe that little dissatisfaction was expressed by any one at the course he has pursued. The speech was decidedly opposition, and many Whigs who heard it say it was *Whiggish* enough for them. Mr. G. did not confine his opposition to the sub-Treasury, but fearlessly assailed many other prominent measures of the Administration—such as the bankrupt proposition; the great augmentation of the expenses of the Government; the inordinate increase of public officers, especially in New York, &c. &c. Among other objects of denunciation, he did not spare the Globe; and went into a lengthy detail in justification of his own consistency, and the consequent inconsistency of Mr. Van Buren and his official organ; a useless and unprofitable undertaking, we think, as every one is well aware of the perfectly reckless character of that prostituted vehicle of defamation. The speech afforded no evidence of the least conciliation between the President and his Conservative friends, but demonstrated conclusively that the breach is daily widening.—*Advocate.*

The Crew of the Constitution.—The Norfolk Beacon of Tuesday, says: "The Farmers' Bank had quite a busy time in paying off part of the Crew of the Old Ironsides, some of whom received the whole amount of their pay in gold, others in gold, silver and notes as requested by them.—Before and after discharge, the sailors conducted themselves with much propriety, and in the afternoon were seen wending their way with bags and hammocks to the several vessels lying at the wharves bound to the Northward and Eastward, apparently anxious to visit the home of their childhood, after an absence of nearly four years. May prosperous gales attend and speedily waft them to their families and friends.

Tennessee Banks.—The Nashville Whig of the 5th instant, announces that the Banks of that city will resume on or before the *first day of January*; and the probability is that that day will be formally fixed upon and officially announced on the return of the Presidents of the Planters' and Union Banks from the East.

Missouri Election.—In Monday's Cincinnati Gazette we find the follow[ing] account of the election in Cape Girar[deau] it be true, it is indeed cheering, for [at the] Presidential election the vote in fav[or of] Van Buren was three to one.—V. B. ... Whig 149. We suppose it can only ... result in one of the districts in the c... for, from the excitement which prev... so small a vote would hardly have be[en ta]ken:—

Broadway Hotel, Augu[st]

Mr. Hammond:

The following is a statement of the elec[tion in] Cape Girardeau, Mo.

W. Congress.		V. B. Congress.
B. Allen,	134	A. Harrison,
J. Wilson,	131	J. Miller,
	255	
W. Representatives.		V. B. Representatives.
W. W. Watkins,	134	J. S. Williams
Thomas Johnson,	137	J. Russel
D. Massey,	111	J. D. Bollinger
	382	

This was the strongest Van Buren [county in the] State.

"Yours..."

A correspondent of the Richmond [En]quirer announcing the arrival of the [Pre]sident at Louisa Court House on the ... ult. says: "About one o'clock he ... travelling in the *plainest* manner, with ... of his sons, drawn by *four* horses, ... vant riding the horse presented to ... the late John Randolph, of Roanoke."

Four horses and an outrider on a ... tation steed, then, constitute the ... style of democratic travelling for three ... sons. Plain style, according to this ... would be eight horses with two outriders ... a tolerably gay style would be sixteen ... three footmen, four outriders, with ... to wait on them, all with liveries, ... hats and batons. We "bank aristocrats" ... consider a pair of bays hitched to a ... with a driver and footman, very grand ... time, however, we may attain to the ... style.

The Enquirer claims much credit for Van Buren, because at the White ... he "breakfasts, dines and sups at the ... table, and acts in all respects as if he ... no station." Marvellous condescension truly! His Majesty will, after a ... lauded if he steps out of doors and ... his radiant visage to be seen by his ... subjects. There are not wanting ... now, as shown by the Enquirer, ... persuade him that he merits ... glorification, for deigning to eat with ... people—all of whom are his equals ... many his superiors.

But this wonderful condescension ... part of the little great man, we ... pect, is not voluntary, but coerced ... doubt whether he could get any thing ... at the White Sulphur any where else ... at the public table.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Alexandria Gazette of yesterday ... "We understand that M. Martinez, ... ister from Mexico, *has* arrived at W[ash]ington, and that all the difficulties be[tween] the United States and Mexico have been ... ferred for arbitration, to the friendly ... ation of the King of Prussia. We ... ed yesterday, that this result was ... and we are happy to hear that our ... tions were correct.

Littleberry Hawkins, one of Mr. [Van] Buren's "constitutional" sub-treasurers, ... receiver of public money at Helena, Ar[kan]sas, has absconded, proving a defaulter ... the amount of $115,462.24. The ... for which he had given bond to the gov[ern]ment was only $20,000, leaving a bal[ance] of $95,462.24, to pay for his loud ... favor of "Van Buren and Democracy."

Franklin ...

Philosophy and Common Sense.—M... Carey (now in his 79th year, and ... one of the oldest writers and publishers ... the Union,) has just issued from the ... a very useful pocket volume of 170 p... with the above title. In his preface ... venerable author thus expresses ... "I have resolved to republish my R... for the conduct of married life, and ... flections on the relation between ... and mistresses and domestics. I have ... addition, now written my experience ... the domestic education of children, ... regulations for the conduct of young ... entering into business, and, to make ... volume, I have added some few of ... fugitive pieces, which, during fifty ... I have occasionally amused myself ... writing for the Columbian Maga... Bradford's Port Folio, and other ... Speaking of the inappreciable impor[tance] of early education, he adds: "I have b... up seven children, (one, angelic, I ... 16 or 17.) and I never struck one of ... with a rod, or any other instrument ... rection, though it is well known ... cannot lay claim to any extraordinary ... gree of equanimity of temper. I never ... twice inflicted on any of my children ... regular chastisement, and that was ... the palm of my hand. I rarely re... their requests, and never a reasonable ... and yet *I never gave directions to any of them about the compliance with ... there was any hesitation.*" His reasoning ... touching this subject is to prove that ... business of education may be conducted ... with ease, provided a regular and judicious ... system be pursued; that its difficulties ... immensely magnified, and that they ... almost universally from the errors ... rents—from their total want of system ... their erroneous systems—from their ... and pernicious indulgence—or from ... want of resolution to enforce their ... when they have any, which, by the ... is not often the case."

We have read this little volume ... pleasure, and recommend it to the p... of our young friends of both sexes ... especially to our young married friends ... the advice it contains is solid and excellent.

"*From the fullness of the heart ... mouth speaketh.*"—One of the fair Y... girls, born and bred on the green m... tains, was lately thrown from a wagon ... carried to a neighbouring farm house ... a dreadful gash across her cheek, and ... rently devoid of either sense or motion. ... The village Escupalius was sent for, ... pronounced it necessary to sew the w... up, when the rustic beauty immediately ... pened her eyes, and said, "for God's ... sir, stich it *neatly!*"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 22, 1838.

Result.—No one can now question right to rejoice over the regeneration of olored State. North Carolina has arherself along side of Maine, Rhode Connecticut, New York, Virginia, ana, Mississippi, all of which have aed the administration since it came ower less than 18 months ago. After ecie in which party lines have been decidedly drawn than in any previous ever held in North Carolina, the s have triumphed, having elected their nor by an overwhelming majority, handsome majority in each House of egislature. In the Senate we have 27 a majority of 5; and in the House, 64 a majority of 10. On joint ballot a ity of 15. 1 Senator and 2 Commonse heard from, which will probably all ies, leaving a majority of 4 in the Sen8 in the Commons.

one out of the State can form an adea of the difficulty of effecting ange in the politics of the people of Carolina. There is a large porthem who do not take the trouble to themselves on political subjects, and knowledge is confined to the fame of Jackson's military exploits, so that a- who professes to be a Jackson man mand their votes.

the Banks, great and small, are alfruitful theme for the demagogue to se his powers of deception upon ae ignorant. The most vile, incendefforts have been made to array the gainst the rich; and every man who y for a shirt to his back, is denomn aristocrat, a Federal Bank Biddle or something equally ridiculous.—leaders of the party, even the candihave not scrupled, in their desperato practice any kind of deception to their ascendancy, and many honest, mple minded men, have been imposed their tricks. A successful candidate Senate, in a neighboring county, in- his constituents, that the Banks 18 per cent. per annum on their stock, at England got along well enough unestablished Banks, and *then she got* It was a common remark among mpostors, that "Banks were worse king," and that "if we had Banks, uld have a King to rule over us," &c. is is the first instance we have heard which English history had been read such success by one of the Loco Focos. th such a mass of ignorance and imon to contend against, the wonder is, at we have not done more, but that we been able to accomplish thus much.

one thing we may confidently assure ies, that as our victory has been very lly accomplished, so it is likely to be nent. It needs but vigilance, "the of liberty," to secure the ground al- gained, and to add new conquests at succeeding trial. Let us never relax forts, therefore; but, feeling that we louring in the cause of truth against and ignorance, of honor and fair dealagainst corruption and imposition, of nd order against mobism and violence, be encouraged by success to go on, no demagogue shall be permitted to *his voice in North Carolina.*

ORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

KLENBURG.—Stephen Fox, Senate; G. W. ell, J. Hutchison, and C. Erwin, Commons ns. No change. Poll:—Senate: Fox 629, g, Whig, 424 Commons: Caldwell 1207, son 1043, Erwin 1072, J Osborne, Whig, W. S. Norment 90. For Governor, Dudley nch 979. Sheriff, T N Alexander.

KES AND ASHE.—General Edmond Jones, by a majority of 419 over J Gambill, Van.

	Jones.	Gambill.
kes,	673	149
e,	306	411
	979	560

RKE.—Eli Pitty and Wm. W Peden, Com- Both Whigs. No change. Poll:—Petty den 764, Watts 669, Bradley 372 All For Governor, Dudley 1223, Branch 55 A. Carmichael. Poll: Carmichael 958,

N.—J M Nye, Van, Commons. No change Nye 483, Jonathan Faw, Whig, 413 For r, Dudley 433, Branch 378 Sheriff, Phillips Poll: Phillips 804, McFadden 94.

E.—Samuel L. Arrington, Senate; Ford Commons Both Vans. No change. Senate: Arrington 326, J H Drake, Jr. Commons: Taylor 423, Gen. H Blount w Ricks 49. For Governor, Dudley 186, 412.

NGHAM.—Col. David S Reid, Senate; P. Cardwell and Blake W. Braswell. ns. All Vans No change. Poll:—Sen- 427, Thos. S. Galloway, Whig, 281 ns: Cardwell 1016, Braswell 911, Robert Whig, 548. For Governor, Dudley 540, 509.

AN.—Paine, Whig, Commons. Poll:— 289, Bynum 226. No change.

CTANK.—Albert Proctor, Whig, Com- Poll:—Proctor 526, Whitehurst 273. the county in which, by the neglect of the a Van was permitted to get into the last ture, after the resignation of Mr. Muse, on of ill health. Of course this is a gain.

OW.—Foy, Van, Senate; Pollock, Van, ns:—Senate: Foy 223, Ward, Whig, 174 ns: Pollock 395, Disbong, Whig, 356.

LL.—Geo. F. Davidson, Senate, without ns: Jos P. Caldwell, John A. Young, and H. McLauchlin, Commons. All Whigs. ge. Poll:—Caldwell 1335, Young 1138, chlin 862, Emmerson 717, King 516, ell 82—all Whigs For Governor, Dudley Branch 186. Sheriff, Jos. M. Bogle, by 66 er J. F. Johnson.

RE.—M W. Carson, E. P. Miller and E. n, Commons. All Whigs. No change.

NOX.—J. Williams, Van, Senate, by 13 votes Barnett, Whig; Robert Jones and Moses ers, Vans, Commons A Whig loss of 1 ete—complete.—Matthew R. Moore, Senate; Matthews and J. M Covington, Whigs, and fford, Van, Commons. Poll:—Senate: 541, Willson, Van, 489. Commons: Mat- 1037, Covington 1034, Stafford 1023. 968, Brown 964, Boljack 953 Sheriff, rows For Gov., Dudley 1030. Branch 800.

WELL.—James Kerr, Senate; L. A. Gwinn w. Walker, Commons. Poll:—Commons: 854, Walker 833, Nat. I Palmer 296. ns. For Governor, Dudley 248, Branch The Raleigh Standard tips the cold shoulder Nat. Palmer. After all his labors in the of Loco Focoism, and after he came out for mmons as a thorough going Van Buren he Standard sets him down as a "Bank" and all because he disclosed one of the seof the party, by advocating a great governbank, founded on the funds of the Nation. Mr. Palmer will find out after a while that the truth is not to be told at all times.]

MARTIN.—Jesse Cooper, Senate; Raleigh Roebuck, Commons Both Vans No change.

CABARRUS.—C Melchor, Whig, Senate, without opposition; D. Boger, Van, Commons 1 Whig loss. Poll:—Boger 467, Wm Harris, Whig, 461 For Governor, Dudley 445 Branch 158.

MONTGOMERY.—W Harris and T Pemberton, Commons. Poll:—Harris 791, Pemberton 546. T. J. Bright 490. All Whigs For Governor, Dudley 949, Branch 46 For Senate: Dr J. Montgomery 633 Sheriff, E. Hearne

CURRITUCK.—Commons, Alfred Perkins, Van.

LINCOLN.—Mr. Reinhardt, S.; Commons, M. Hoke,——Killian, O. W. Holland, Wesley Monday —all Vans, no change. Poll:—Reinhardt 1018, Warlick 303. Commons, Hoke 1774, Killian, 1725, Holland 1533, Monday 1497, Alexander (Whig) 924, Shuford 659, Morris 604.

RUTHERFORD.—Joseph McD. Carson, S.* William T. Miller, Thomas Jefferson, William E. Mills, C.

CHOWAN AND GATES.—Dr. Speed (Whig) elected Senator in this District—a Whig gain.

DUPLIN.—Senate, James K Hill. Commons, James H. Jarmin, Hampton Sullivan. All Van Buren.

BRUNSWICK.—Commons, Hill, (Whig) is elected. Poll: Hill 274, Rowel 139. For Governor, Dudley 310, Branch 58.

PASQUOTANK & PERQUIMONS.—William B. Shepard (Whig) elected Senator.

BUNCOMBE.—M. Patton, P. Britain, C.—Whigs.

TYRRELL.—Charles McCleese (Whig.)

PERQUIMONS.—A Whig Commoner elected.

CAMDEN.—A Whig Commoner elected.

CAMDEN & CURRITUCK.—C. Etheridge, Sen. Van.

HERTFORD.—Senate, Thomas B. Sharpe (Whig) by a majority of 41 votes over Col P Jordan, Van. Commons, Kenneth Rayner, Whig.

GATES.—W. Stallings, Van. by 20 or 30 maj.

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* It has been currently reported that Mr. Carson is a Sub Treasury man, but we are authorized by a gentleman direct from the West, to say that this is not so—that he is opposed to the Sub Treasury, and in favor of a National Bank.—*Ral. Register.*

WHIG GAIN.—Pitt 2, Johnston 1, Craven 3, Greene 1, Greene and Lenoir 1, Guilford 1, Chatham 1, Carteret 1, Bertie 2, Surry 4, Sampson 1, Pasquotank 1, Chowan & Gates 1, Yancy 1.—Total gain 21

WHIG LOSS.—Halifax 3, Orange 3, Granville 1, Wake 1, Bladen 1, Bladen &c. 1, Northampton 1, Cabarrus 1, Person 1.—13.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1838. Dudley.	Branch.	1836. Dudley.	Speight.
31 Counties in our last, excluding Surry, not accurate,	20 692	9 757	18,001	14 517
Surry, correct,	1117	185	883	1035
Caswell,	248	869	116	1067
Mecklenburg,	781	979	869	1095
Nash,	186	412	102	679
New Hanover,	225	463	224	730
Rockingham,	540	509	300	846
Iredell,	1324	186	1284	226
Wilkes,	1223	55	1126	158
Ashe,	433	378	576	431
Pasquotank,	535	211	491	259
Person,	528	369	230	498
Onslow,	453	176	252	518
Cabarrus,	445	158	643	227
Montgomery,	949	46	1048	93
Northampton, maj	75		604	239
Hyde,	403	225	460	157
Lincoln,	634	1540	695	1674
Burke,	1324	278	1257	516
Rutherford,	1316	445	1478	588
Buncombe,	772	396	1193	533
Brunswick,	310	58	359	124
	34 294	17 676	31.992	26,210

Whig gain in 32 counties, 10 846.

This Congressional District, we are proud to say, has stood its ground manfully on this occasion. The Whigs have chosen 9 members of the Legislature, and the Vans 6. For Governor, Dudley has received 4023 votes, and Branch 1576—a majority of 2447 votes. And a majority for Dudley in every county in the District.

The Van Buren party pretend to console themselves under their late defeat, with the idea that some of the Whigs are Sub-Treasury men, and will act with the Administration party in the Legislature. This is sheer pretence. There never was a contest in which the opinions of candidates were more fully expressed, and if there be such Sub-Treasury men among the Whigs, let our opponents point them out. The only one they have as yet named, is Dr. Holt, the Senator from Davidson. We have quite sufficient authority for saying, that such an imputation on this gentleman is totally unfounded, and that it would be rather a hazardous experiment for any one to make such a charge to himself.

These assertions have an object. It is hoped that Messrs. Strange and Brown may be induced to believe them, and thus decline a compliance with their pledges to resign as soon as they ascertained that the people of North Carolina were against them. This compliance with solemn pledges would give the finishing blow to the party, and hence the anxiety of the leaders to avert it. But it is impossible that Messrs. Strange and Brown can pretend that their party is now the majority. With eight out of thirteen members of Congress; with a Whig Governor and a Whig Legislature, it is worse than idle to pretend that North Carolina is any longer an Administration State, or approves of the course of her Senators.

In 1834, the Administration majority in our Legislature on joint ballot was about 20. In 1836, it was reduced to 2, and now the Whigs have 12 and perhaps 14 majority.

Four of the Van Buren members are elected this year by an aggregrate of 14 votes, viz: Whitaker over Moore in Halifax, by 1 vote; McNeill over Murchison in Moore by 1 vote; Sims over Mangum in Orange by 6 votes, and Boger over Harris in Cabarrus by 6 votes. It is said that in Halifax the whole Whig Ticket might have been carried with the utmost ease, and that the day was only lost through too great confidence in the Whig strength. This is unpardonable.

It is stated in the papers that Mr. Hester, the Van Buren man elected from the Whig county of Granville, declared before the election that he was opposed to Branch and the Sub-Treasury. Can our opponents find a single Whig who avowed himself in favor of these two Humbugs? Let them name him.

Alabama.—We have great pleasure in stating that Mr. Crabb, Whig, has been elected to Congress from the district vacant by the death of Judge Lawler. His majority is 905.

The full returns of the elections for the Legislature have not been received, but it is supposed that the Sub-Treasury men have, as usual, carried the day.

Qualification of Voters.—The Sheriff of this county has chosen to take entirely to himself the remarks we made in our last on this subject. We can but say, "*qui capit, ille facit*," which means, if the cap fits him, let him wear it. He has sent to us a scurrilous communication, written by some miserable pettifogger, who has availed himself of this opportunity to let off a portion of his spleen, under the shelter of Mr. Johnson's name. That this is the case, is evident from the following passage, which we extract verbatim from the copy sent us, in Mr. Johnson's hand writing, viz:

"And but for the respect due this community, which has twice renowned me with its confidence," &c.

This word "*renowned*" is evidently used by Mr. Johnson in ignorance of its meaning, for some other word used by the real author of what he signs his name to.

If Mr. Johnson had written such a communication as was worthy of a place in a decent paper, it should have had an insertion in the Observer. But it is only left us to repeat what we said in our last, and to give an example or two of the evils we complained of. We say therefore, that for two years past we have seen some most extraordinary and some contradictory decisions as to the right of suffrage; and that these decisions have been invariably such as to give an advantage to the Van Buren party. Not to go beyond the recent election for an instance. It was known that from 25 to 30 persons, engaged near this place on the public works, would vote the Van Buren ticket, if permitted. Many of them had only resided in this county a few months. The Sheriff decided, (the Inspectors differing in opinion on the subject.) that if they had resided in any county in the State, for 12 months, and *now* resided here, they were entitled to vote here, no matter how short a period had been their residence here. If this is correct, according to the following clause of the Constitution, then we are ignorant of the meaning of language:

Section 8th of the Constitution.—"That all *freemen* of the age of twenty one years, who have been inhabitants of any *county* within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the house of commons for the county in which he resides."

Does not this mean that the voter shall have resided in the county in which he offers to vote, "for 12 months immediately preceding the day of election?" Any other construction would open a door to the destruction of our right of suffrage. How easy would it be, for instance, in a doubtful contest in one county, to bring a sufficient number of these "residents" of a day or a week, from an adjoining county, to turn the scale.

Take another example of the *fairness* with which the election was conducted. An individual, holding an office under the general government for some years, *out of the State*, but who had never lost, technically or legally, his residence in Bladen county, was permitted to vote here, after about 3 months residence only in this county, notwithstanding his family now reside in Bladen, and never have resided in this county, and notwithstanding other persons were refused a vote because their families lived in other counties, though they themselves resided here.

Yet another instance:—A fellow who took upon himself the duty of challenging Whig votes, was permitted to vote for Senator, in virtue of a freehold held in right of his wife. Afterwards, when a Whig, similarly situated, came forward to vote for Senator, this man had the assurance to object to his vote, on the identical ground that he held his freehold in right of his wife! His vote was rejected! Afterwards, however, when the gross inconsistency of the two decisions was shown, the vote was received! This man was permitted by the Sheriff to remain within the bar, from which all others were excluded but the conductors of the election. He was thus enabled to accomplish his object with more convenience and effect, and had a manifest advantage over the Whig party.

Yet another instance of the *fairness* and *impartiality* of the Sheriff. It has always been customary here for the Sheriff or a Deputy to receive taxes at the polls from young men just of age, who could thus only qualify themselves to vote. Sheriff Johnson was called upon by more than one Whig to receive their taxes on the morning of the election, even before the polls were opened, and refused, declaring that he would receive no taxes that day. It was afterwards found that a Van Buren man had been deputed to receive taxes from members of the party, and was regularly supplied with printed receipts for that purpose! A magistrate of the County remonstrated with the Sheriff, and was then told that he himself might receive taxes for the Sheriff. This was some time after the polls were opened.

With these acts before our eyes, perpetrated by a Sheriff whom all parties had united in electing, shall we stand quietly by, and give no expression to the public indignation? We should be recreant to our trust if we did. Can any one wonder that we desire a decision which shall teach Sheriffs their duty as to the qualifications of voters?

The Sheriff cannot shelter himself under the plea of irresponsibility for these and other decisions. In almost every case the Inspectors differed in opinion, and the Sheriff made the decision. Indeed it is especially his duty to see that no man violates the law by giving a vote to which he is not entitled. It is his duty to prevent all violations of the law,—the election law as well as every other. He should not wait for the Inspectors or individuals to object, but should himself interfere where he knows a vote to be spurious.

Laughable.—The following *news* is from the last Raleigh Standard:—

"It is a source of gratification to hear from all quarters, of the *quiet* and *orderly deportment* of the Democratic Republican party, during the late heated canvass. It is a proof that among that PURE and PATRIOTIC people, abound the elements that make *good citizens*, on whom the country may safely rely in the hour of peril, and who are the *conservators of her laws* in prosperity and peace. Long—long may our beloved friends exhibit to their political opponents an EXAMPLE *of justice, moderation and firmness.*"!!!!

All we have to ask of the Editor of the Standard, and we beg he will give a candid reply, is, whether he had heard from *this* "quarter" when he wrote the above?

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

It is by no means incumbent upon us to mention how the following letter came in our possession: but being in our possession, we have an undoubted right to use it. We have an illustrious authority in the "Globe," whose Editor once intercepted and published a letter from the New York correspondent of the Intelligencer, to the Editor of that paper; and the authority is endorsed by the Standard, for Mr. Loring not only re-published the letter, but indulged in some bitter invective upon the writer.

*From T****** J***** to F****** P. B****.*

MY DEAR SIR: The battle has been fought. The smoke has dispersed. We are now enabled to reckon our losses, and to penetrate the depths of our disaster.

I snatch the first opportunity since burying our dead, and attending to our wounded, to inform you of the result. You will not be disappointed. The discomfiture of our advanced guards in Pitt and Craven, was ominous of total defeat.

My dear sir, our flag is trailing the dust. Our routed forces are hurrying into winter quarters, and even the checks of ——— ———, our once valiant leader, are of an *ash-cake* hue, (Strange, ahem!) and the whole man is changed.

"*Ah quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore.*"

But to drop the metaphor—we cut too bad a figure just now to venture on the figurative—we are *diddled!!* A clear majority in both houses for these rascally Federal-Bank-Whig-Aristocrats. In vain did the Standard bellow forth anathema upon anathema, in vain vomit forth gall and wormwood, in vain halloo monopoly, bank-rags, aristocrats, federalists, no party, Biddle, the Bank, and the Devil!—all would not do; even the last named ally could not suffice us.

As to poor Branch—

"But oh breathe not his name, let it sleep," &c.

What a ninny! he answered all our ends in Halifax. You managed that matter nicely with you. You would have been amused to have witnessed the rapidity of his movements *Florida-ward.* He would not tarry the result. Pitt created a nausea, and Craven caused a vomit. But to the point—we are in a dilemma; we much fear Brown and Strange will receive a gentle hint. We had tickled ourselves with the notion that these rascally Whigs did not believe in the right of instruction, but find ourselves sadly mistaken. On looking back to the Commons' vote when Mangum was "spoken to," we ascertain that but 28 persons denied the doctrine, not all of whom were Whigs; and of these Graham of Orange alone takes a seat in the next house, and he doubtless will be in the Chair. Now as to Bedford, we would willingly give him the *go-by*, could one of "the party" take his place. I need not tell *you* he has been much in the way. We are sadly committed. Strange rashly pledged that he and his colleague would obey the slightest hint. Egad! here is hint enough already. Now the object of this epistle is to advise with you on the matter. You have, dear souls, at Washington, such an easy way to smooth things over;—we are not yet up to all your tricks in the "old North." Can't you, or A*** K****** get up an argument to prove the absurdity of the doctrine? It would serve valuable purposes here, and in New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and elsewhere. Only persuade the dear people that Hamilton, or old John Adams, or Johnny Q. believed in the doctrine, and the thing is fixed. This suggestion occurred to us immediately after our defeat, and we forthwith issued circulars to our subalterns, with orders to "tack about," as per copy below. Observe the style—how dictatorial we are getting. The rogues swallow every thing—we have learned them to draw well in the traces.

[CIRCULAR.]

SIR: Biddle has been too much for us.—His agents have been abroad in the open day bribing the faithful, and by means of his irredeemable shin-plasters, and penitentiary notes, he has corrupted the whole body of the Republican party, and reduced North Carolina to his sway.

It is currently reported that he was present, in person, at an election precinct in Surry, and by his means we have lost that whole County. More of this hereafter. We have sent on to Washington for affidavits. The Federal Whigs having now secured a majority, we fear for the tenure by which Brown and Strange hold their seats. It becomes our bounden duty, therefore, to change our principles. You will, therefore, hold the opinion that the right of instruction is monarchical, aristocratical, kingly, federal, and Biddle-like. You will not hesitate to express this opinion at the Court House, the ⋈ roads, the muster grounds and tax-gatherings. You will endeavor to propagate these opinions among the *masses.*—Herein fail not.

Raleigh, August 14, 1838.

What do you think of it? Let us hear from you soon. By the bye, what put it in your head to send D***** J***** to Florida. *That* came near using us up. For certain, as Pope says, "You have grasp'd an empty Jordan for a John."

Yours, faithfully, ——— ———.

Raleigh, August 20, 1838.

P. S. The exact Federal majority is 14.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE: Be so good as to say, through the medium of your valuable paper, both in justice to those who contributed and myself, that I paid over to I. G. Lash, Esq $33, the amount collected by me as Deputy Collector in the County of Robeson of contributions for the Washington Nat. Mon. Society, and oblige,

Yours, &c.

EDM. McQUEEN.

Lumberton, August 14, 1838.

We are authorized to announce Robert C. Hilliard, Esq. of Nash, a candidate to represent the sixth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Granville, Franklin, Warren, and Nash, in the twenty-sixth Congress.—*Oxford Examiner.*

Resumption of Specie Payments.—It is with pleasure we annunce to our readers and the public, that all the Banks of this City have come to the resolution of resuming specie payments on the first day of next month.—*Charleston Courier.*

To the Editor of the Observer:

"SURRY COUNTY, August 13

"*White Surry's in the Field!*"—*She comes to the rescue!!*—100 *Guns for old Surry!!*

Senate.	Franklin, (Whig)	618
	Dobson, (Van)	524
	Majority,	94
Commons.	Puryear, (Whig)	1207
	Boyden, do.	1119
	Ogilsby, do.	835
	Roberts, (Van)	805
	Calloway, do.	646
	Douglass, do.	659
	Parker, (neutral)	202
Sheriff.	Hampton, (Whig)	1330
	Zachary, (Van)	563
Governor.	Dudley,	1117
	Branch,	185

Thus you will see that the Whig triumph is complete, and by such majorities as admits of no quibbling. The lowest Whig candidate, Dr. Ogilsby, has been confined to his bed for five weeks; has not been out to any of the tax gatherings; and it was reported very industriously by the Vandals, that he was withdrawn, which accounts for his comparative small majority. Rejoice with the Whigs of Surry; they have beaten the most adroit electioneerer in the State, and one of the most hollow-hearted politicians. Dobson beat Franklin 131 two years ago, and Calloway and Roberts both beat Boyden at that time. What a change! and what a lesson! I say again huzza! huzza! for old Surry!"

Onslow shows evidence of returning wisdom. In 1836 the Whig Commoners were beaten 215 votes, this year, by only 49; a gain of 166. At the same time the Whig Senator was beaten 175 votes, this year 59; a gain of 136. In 1836, ex-Governor Spaight beat Gov. Dudley 267; this year the latter beats Branch 257; a gain of 524. Another election will bring Onslow straight.

Newbern Spectator.

It appears quite certain from the returns already received, that the people of Kentucky have refused to call a Convention. The Maysville Whig says there will be a majority of 20 to 30,000 against it; and that paper thus expresses its joy at the result:

"We congratulate the State, and the friends of order and good government, upon this auspicious result. Signally have the people rebuked the fanatics and disorganizers, emancipators and abolitionists, who have been sowing the seeds of lawless anarchy and wild misrule in our State. Nobly has Kentucky sustained herself—proudly has she spurned from her a reckless and designing faction, engendered in disorganization, and nurtured in the foul embraces of abolition."

In Fayette county, (the residence of Mr. Clay,) there were not 40 votes in favor of the Convention.

The Resumption.—All the Banks in Maryland yesterday resumed the payment of their obligations in specie. The demand for coin upon those in the city, was so trifling as not to deserve notice, and fully evinces the perfect confidence of the whole community in their solvency and soundness. There are now within the borders of Maryland no paper issues that are not redeemable, except those of the Government of the United States.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The demand for specie at the Philadelphia banks was trifling and unimportant. We now feel satisfied that every bank in the Commonwealth will be able to carry a general resumption into full and successful effect. So much for the Proclamation.

Phil. Inq.

It was reported that large demands from New York were to be made upon the Philadelphia banks for specie. The demands came, and the United States Bank, in settlement of balances, gave the New Yorkers a check upon New York for the whole amount, say about half a million—not a dollar of specie changed place. We congratulate the community upon this state of things.

Eclipse of the Sun.—On the 18th of September next there will be an eclipse, almost total, of the sun, throughout the United States. It will be the last central eclipse seen in the United States until the 30th of May 1854. The next total eclipse of the sun will be on the 7th of August, 1864.

The Corn Crop.—An evening paper suggests that the idea that the corn crop will not yield one fifteenth of the usual quantity is an extravagant and melancholy foreboding. It will appear so, we do not doubt, to many. But every farmer in Maryland, (especially in the upper counties) will attest that it is short of the truth. Upon many farms there will be no corn at all. There are acres of land in the most fertile parts of Maryland where the yield will not be a half a barrel to the acre. Hundreds of acres of corn stalks have been cut down and, of course, nothing at all is to be expected from them. The amount of corn raised in Maryland this year will not be nearly equal to one fifteenth of the product of last year. The same thing may be said, with nearly the same truth, of the crops of the best parts of the adjoining States of Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Corn and Bacon are much needed in our town. Corn has been selling at from $1 a 1¼ all summer and the last sales of bacon were at 16 cents. We hope our country friends will relieve our wants. Last sales of corn 80 cts by cargo.

Wilmington Advertiser.

An amusing story is told of a traveller, who encountered a remarkably scanty dinner at Cheltenham, for which he was charged enormously, when he threatened that the landlord should have cause to remember this extortion as long as he lived.—Accordingly, wherever the gentleman wandered over the habitable globe, he invariably disguised his handwriting and directed a double letter to the hotel. The contents were always one single sentence, "I shall never forget the excellent dinner you gave me on the 28th August." The unfortunate landlord was at last nearly ruined; and even from China this pertinacious correspondent contrived to forward his usual epistle.

For Sale on Consignment.

50 Bbls. Country Whiskey.
30 do. Apple Brandy.
25 do. Peach do.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Aug. 18. 7-tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, Expeditiously executed at this Office.

POSTSCRIPT.

Last night's Western Mail brought us returns from the following counties, by which it will be seen that the Whigs have gained one where we did not expect it,—in Yancey county; and have *not* gained the Burke and Yancey Senator, as stated. The counties of Haywood and Macon, and the Senator from Buncombe, Haywood and Macon, only remain to be heard from.

YANCEY.—Tilmon Bialock, Whig, over ——— Bird, Van A Whig gain.

BURKE AND YANCEY.—Thomas Baker, Van, Senate, by a majority of 37 votes over Burgess Gaither, Whig. No change.

BUNCOMBE.—For Senator Jas. Gudger, Whig, 441, Hodge Rabun, Van, 342. Haywood and Macon to hear from. Rabun's election probable.

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 17.

Missouri Election.—The tidings from St. Louis are very flattering. The Whigs have, so far as heard, done their duty nobly. There was no falling back—no lukewarmness or shrinking from the struggle. The merchant left his counting room—the mechanic his shop, for the purpose of going through the fatigue and drudgery of the election. As might be expected, after such exertions, the result in St. Louis and the adjacent counties has been a signal triumph. We have the Republican and Bulletin of the 8th instant, which report a majority of six hundred votes. A letter from a Locofoco, of the same date, states that Allan and Wilson, the Whig Congress men, are about 1200 ahead as far as heard from. All the whigs, he says, are hoarse with huzzaing. This is confirmed by a report brought by a steam boat which left St. Louis after the third day of election, and overtook the Gen. Collier in descending the Mississippi. A passenger on her stated, that the Whig majority in St. Louis was 800, and the returns so far as they had come in increased it to 1200. The whole Whig ticket in the county of St. Louis was carried from Constable to Congress man, by majorities of which the lowest was six hundred. Brotherton, Whig, was elected Sheriff. The steamer United States is expected from St. Louis to-day, and no doubt, by her complete returns will be received from the whole State.—*Bulletin.*

The New York Express of Saturday last says:—We find the following in the Star this evening, but the *way* the news comes—with the improbability of having heard so extensively, renders it all very doubtful.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS!

Missouri Redeemed—Unprecedented Triumph.—A Postscript of a letter from Canandaigua, dated Wednesday, August 15th, says:

The Mail just in from the West announces returns from *seven Counties in* MISSOURI, *the strong hold of Loco Focoism.* Whigs stand in these Counties THIRTY-TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY NINE AHEAD!!!!! The entire ticket for representatives so far elected. Laus Deo.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—August 22.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	35 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	12 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2½ a $2¾
Corn,	75 a 80	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4½
Candles, P. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	75	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$7 a 8	Wheat, new	$1 25
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

Imported FLATTERER.

IN compliance with the solicitations of several breeders, this splendid English race-horse will be permitted to serve a limited number of Mares during September and October, at his late Stand.

PEDIGREE.

Flatterer was got by Muley (son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour;) his dam, Clare, bred by Lord Egremont in 1824, was got by Marmion; g. d. Harpalice by Golumna; g. g. d. Amazon by Drive; Fractions by Mercury—Woodpecker mare; Everlasting by *Eclipse*; Hyena by Snap; Miss Belsea by Regulus; Honeywood's Arabian; Byerly Turk mare dam of the two True Blues.

MOSES BRANCH.

August 20, 1838. 7-3w

N. B. Persons indebted for the Spring Season are earnestly requested to settle for the same.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

21st AUGUST, 1838.

THIS day appeared before me, Thomas N. Cameron, an acting Justice of the Peace for said County, Duncan McNeill, and maketh oath in due form as follows: That the Notes of hand as herein described were in his possession as his own right and property;—that they are lost or so mislaid that he cannot have access to them, viz:—

One Note on Mebane Beasley, dated 24th March, 1837, payable one day after date, for		$65 00
One Note on John McCaskill, dated 17th Jan'y, 1837, for		48 00
Credit on said Note $23, August, 1837.		
One on Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, dated 22d December, 1837, for		5 52
One on Col. John Black, 4th March, 1836, for	$14 41	
Credit on said Note, Sept. 1837,	8 00	
		6 41
One on Waddill Cade, 6th May, 1836.		20 28
Do. do. due December, 1836,		10 00
One do. on Henry Horn, Oct. 18, 1837,		3 00
One do. on A. L. D. Johnson, May 26th, 1836,		17 70
One do. on James Millar, June 24, 1837,		15 15
Credit on the same for		5 00
One do. on David Gee, January 6, 1836,		5 00
One do. on J. C. Latta, April 20, 1836,		7 59
One do. on Col. S. T. Hawley, July 3, 1837,		5 12
One do. on Dr. J. T. Gilliam, November 3, 1832,	$11 80	
Credit on same,	3 00	
		8 80
One do. on John Atkins, October, 1837,		10 00
One do. on Hybart & Strange, July 1st, 1834,	$35 53	
Credit on same, 1836,	20 00	
		15 53
One do. on Duncan G. McRae, October 1, 1836,		9 89
One do. on Dr. Smith, August, 1832,		4 87½

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of August, 1838

THO. N. CAMERON, *J. P.* (*Seal.*)

☞ All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for any of the above notes, and the makers from paying the same to any person except myself.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

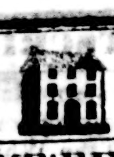
Fayetteville, August 21, 1838. 7 3w

☞ All persons in arrears to the undersigned, on account of subscriptions to the Star, advertising, &c. are earnestly requested to make payment.

☞ Those especially who still remain indebted to the late firm of *Lawrence & Lemay* are loudly appealed to both by the demands of justice, which they have so long disregarded, and our pressing necessities; and it is hoped every one who reads this will receive it as addressed to himself INDIVIDUALLY, and settle his account without further delay.

☞ Persons at a distance may very safely and conveniently send the amount due us by the Sheriffs of their respective counties, who will be coming to this City shortly to make their annual returns.

THOS. J. LEMAY, *Raleigh.*



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

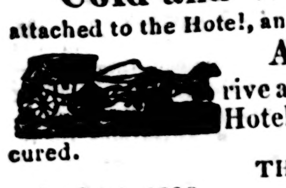
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year.—A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, June 27

A good Job—A new Jail for Darlington, S. C.

PROPOSALS, sealed and directed to the Subscriber, at Darlington Court House, S C, will be received from this time to the 1st of September next, for building a JAIL at this place, at which time the Board of Commissioners will meet open the seals, and award the Job to him who may offer proposals most advantageous to the public. The Contractor will be required to give bond with ample security, for the faithful fulfilment of his contract, upon which a Draft on the Treasurer of the Lower Division of the State will be given for a portion of the money in advance.

Reference to be made for specifications to the Subscriber.

E. W. CHARLES,
Clerk Board Com. P. B. D. D.

Darlington C H, (S. C.) July 3. 3t

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by

March 26, 1838. C J. ORRELL.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

Notice.

THE land lying on the North side of Deep River, in Chatham County, belonging to the heirs of the late Cornelius Tyson, about two miles above the Gulf, containing about four hundred acres, of which about 175 is cleared;—75 or 80 acres is low ground. This land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton and Wheat. On the premises there is a good two story frame Dwelling House:—The other buildings are common. This land is offered at public or private sale. The heirs living in the State of Mississippi, have authorised the Subscriber to have it advertised. One of the heirs will be in this Autumn, when the price and conditions of sale will be made known. This land can be shown by Mr. Joseph Palmer, who lives near the premises, who is well acquainted with it.

N. MACLERAN.

Tyson's P. O., July 14 1838. 2tf

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr. Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to all who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course. All work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CARNEY.

July 5, 1838.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.



IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale, Artemas Gould,
Amory Sibley, John M. Adams,
Solomon Kneeland, William H. Morgan,
Moses Roff, Jun. Elisha Manton,
Adam Johnston, William P. Rathbone,
David W. St. John, Benjamin H. Warren,
Jacob Moise, James P. Stuart,
Hays Bowdre, Samuel H. Peck.
Andrew J. Miller, George Parrott,
Edward Padelford, Francis M. Robertson.

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, March, 1838 } 86tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



OF four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

[90] Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

New Books.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA; Calderon, by Bulwer; Victims of Gaming; The Squire, a Novel; The Mother in her family, 7th and last vol. of Lockhart's Life of Scott; Arabia Petræ, Holy Land, &c.; Lovell's U. States Speaker; Comic Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

July 31, 1838.

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 8, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838. 87 *tf.*

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

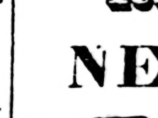
This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.



THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce.* The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds of Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

Notice.

THE undersigned has taken charge of the Pole Boats Glasgow, Seawell, Lady of the Lake and Union, which he intends running between Fayetteville and Wilmington, during the low waters of the Fall Season. The Boats will be kept in complete order. Every attention and exertion will be paid to getting up goods shipped by his Boats. The published rates of Doyle O'Hanlon of 1837 will be charged, when no contracts are made.

He will incur no risks for any unforeseen accidents, but will make good any damages caused from neglect.

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

July 31, 1838. 4-4w

BECKWITH'S PILLS ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE.

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf



The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N C. Nov 11, 1837

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c, which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co, Va, Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Billous Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of ... He flatters himself that a knowledge of ... combined with unremitting attention will ... a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos Baker, Yarbrough, Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn Fayetteville.

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown Lime,
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugar,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

JOHN HUSKE & SON

May 28, 1838

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; Pickwick; Book of the United States; Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; tension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home ... Never Despair; American Almanac; ... of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; ... Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; ... kins on the Romish Church; The Country ... Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of ... Burr, complete. Together with a variety of ... Books, just received by

January 24. E. J. HALE.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and forward all orders for their Bells of any size, to ... which they will warrant of the very best ... quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this ... Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour ... of superior finish and tones. Orders received ... information given by

JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and ... any fail to give satisfaction, they may be ... ed for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

The Subscriber is now receiving a large ...

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOS, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c Being desirous to sell out by Spring, Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McR...

January 3, 1838.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, would here inform those wanting the same, they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in its stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay St.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber ... place Having been engaged in the ... for six or eight years past, I am ... my acquaintance with ... ets is such as to enable me to dispose of ... to the best advantage. When Lumber is ... to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage ... be made Fair advances made when ...

O G PARSLEY

Wilmington, N C. Oct. 25, 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway ... on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named ... cy, who is supposed to belong to ... Wright, of the State of Georgia. She ... years of age, about 5 feet high, black ... and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, ... will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE ...

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing ... the firm of Willkings & Belden, expired ... day, by its own limitation. E W Willkings ... duly authorized to settle the accounts of ... cern.

E. W WILLKINGS
R. C. BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

New Books.

FISK'S Travels in Europe; Dr. ... Foreign Tour; The Life and Times of ... field; Dick on Celestial Scenery, (Family Library;) Cromwell, an Historical Novel; The ... Flirts, and other Tales, by Bulwer, Lady ... ton, and others; Love, by Lady Bury; ... Paris, by an American; the River and the ... by Miss Pardoe; The Fellow Commoner, ... Remarkable Escapes of a Predestinated ... Uncle Horace, by Mrs S. C. Hall; ... Grimaldi, by Boz; The State Prisoner, a ... the French Regency.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

June 19, 1838.

Missouri Harmony.

A LARGE supply just received. Also, ... ett's Free and Easy Song Book; ... Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New ... phical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Rienzi ... Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor ... Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Miniature ... con; American Speaker; Josephus; Youth's ... folio; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 29.

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON

June 19, 1838.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING
Expeditiously executed at this Office.